Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following amended paragraph:

[0019] ~~Figures 3, 4 and 5 are top, front and side~~ Figures 3 and 4 are top and front views of a support of the ~~embodiment of Figures 1 and 2.~~ shoring bracket of Figures 1, 2A and 2B. Figures 5A and 5B are side views of the support of Figures 3 and 4 with a sleeve of the support located at different distances relative to a mounting block of the support.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] Figures 6, 7 and 8 are top, front and side views of a head of the ~~embodiment of Figures 1 and 2. Figures 19 to 21 show an alternate embodiment of parts shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8.~~ shoring bracket of Figures 1, 2A and 2B.

Please replace paragraph [0023] with the following amended paragraph:

[0023] ~~Figures 19 to 21 show alternate embodiments corresponding to the parts shown in Figures 6 to 8.~~ Figure 19 shows an alternative head base. Figures 20A, 20B, and 20C are top, front and side views of an alternative alignment tool. Figures 21A, 21B and 21C are front, side and top views of an alternative head incorporating the head base of Figure 19 and the alignment tool of Figures 20A, 20B and 20C.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] ~~Figure 24 shows another~~ Figure 24A is an exploded side view of a truss having a first truss section and a second truss section which are unassembled. Figure 24B is a side view of the first and second truss sections of Figure 24A assembled.

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following amended paragraph:

[0027] ~~Figure 25 shows sections through the truss of Figure 24.~~ Figures 25A, 25B and 25C show section views of the truss of Figures 24A and 24B through section lines 25a-25a, 25b-25b and 25c-25c, respectively.

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] Figure 26 is an enlarged view of cords of the truss shown in ~~one of the sections of Figure 25~~ Figure 25C.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] ~~Figure 27 shows another truss having~~ Figures 27A and 27B are side views of an alternative embodiment of a truss including first, second and third truss sections and a means to pre-camber the truss.

Please replace paragraph [0030] with the following amended paragraph:

[0030] ~~Figure 28 shows exploded and assembled views of a section of the truss of Figure 27.~~Figures 28A-1 and 28A-2 show exploded and assembled section views of the truss of Figure 27B through section line 28a-28a. Figure 28B shows an assembled section view of the truss of Figure 27B through section line 28b-28b.

Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

[0031] ~~Figure 29 is an enlarged view of cords shown in Figure 28.~~ Figures 29A-1, 29A-2 and 29B are enlarged views of cords of the truss shown in Figures 28A-1, 28A-2 and 28B, respectively.

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following amended paragraph:

[0032] Figure 30A is a plan view of a connection between an end of a lower cord of the truss of ~~Figure 27 and~~ Figure 27B and the means to pre-camber the truss using ~~and~~ an end plate, shown in side elevation in Figure 30B.

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph:

[0033] Figure 31 is a view of an end of an upper cord of the truss of ~~Figure 27~~ Figure 27B connected to a sill beam.

Please replace paragraph [0035] with the following amended paragraph:

[0035] Figures 1, 2A and 2B ~~and 2~~ show a shoring bracket 10 according to a first embodiment of the invention. The shoring bracket 10 has three sub-assemblies: a jack 12, a support 14 and a head 16. The support 14 provides an attachment between the jack 12 and a column 18, the column 18 being typically steel or reinforced concrete, or other supporting surface. The jack 12 is adjustable so that a portion of it may be moved up or down relative to the support 14. The head 16 is attached to the movable portion of the jack 12 and is used to support a form 20 or other structure. Although the shoring bracket 10 will be described below as attached to columns 18, the shoring bracket 10 may also be attached to walls or other vertical structures, or even to non-vertical structures with some modification. The jack 12 (or parts of the jack 12) and head 16 of the shoring bracket 10 may also be used with a post shore in place of the support 14. Post shores may be used in place of or between supports 14 attached to columns or

other surfaces. The shoring bracket 10 may be made primarily of aluminum to reduce the weight of each sub-assembly.

Please replace paragraph [0039] with the following amended paragraph:

[0039] Figures 3, 4, 5A and 5B ~~and 5~~ show the support 14 in more detail. Two sleeve plates 36 are welded to the sleeve 24 to form a pair of vertical, parallel planes. A mounting block 38 fits inside of the sleeve plates 36 and is welded to a mounting plate 40. The mounting plate 40 has mounting plate holes 42 to accept bolts for attaching the mounting plate 40 to a column. Various other means, such as clamps or other connections using bolts, may be used to attach the mounting plate 40 to the column 18 or walls etc.

Please replace paragraph [0041] with the following amended paragraph:

[0041] Figures 6, 7 and 8 show a head 16. Figures 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 ~~to 18~~ also show various components of the head 16 separated from each other. Referring to these Figures and Figures 1, 2A and 2B ~~and 2,~~ the head 16 has a head base 48 with head base holes 50. The head base holes 50 accept bolts for attaching the head 16 to the head mounting plate 32 of the jack 12. One or both of the head base holes 50 or the head mounting holes 33 may be made oversize relative to the bolts passing through them. This allows the head base 48 to be rotated slightly relative to the head mounting plate 32 of the jack 12. The jack 12 can then be raised to the desired height and rotated so that, by eye or by the eye aided for example with a laser sight, the head mounting plate 32 is positioned such that the head 16 will be roughly oriented relative to an external reference, such as the column 18. This alignment by eye may be sufficiently accurate to allow the shoring system to function. However, where a fast and accurate alternate method of final alignment of the head 16 is desired, an alignment tool 52 may be provided, for example on the head 16. The alignment tool 52 is kept square to the head 16 but may slide from side to side relative to the head 16. In this embodiment, this motion is achieved through guides 54 which slidably engage a pair of opposed parallel surfaces presented by two of four base walls 56 welded to the head base 48. Alignment tool slots 58 allow bolts slipped through the head base holes 50 to also pass through the alignment tool 52.

Please replace paragraph [0051] with the following amended paragraph:

[0051] Figures 19, 20A, 20B, 20C, 21A, 21B and 21C ~~to 21~~ show alternate embodiments of parts shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8. Based on the description above and these figures, the structure, use and operation of these alternate embodiments, and how they differ from other embodiments, will be apparent to a person skilled in the art. One difference is that the head base 48B shown in Figure 19 has head base slots 51 instead of head base holes 50. The head base slots may be 4" long and increase the extent to which the distance between

opposed head bases 48B, or between a head base 48B and an adjacent column 18. ~~Figure 20 shows~~ Figures 20A, 20B and 20C show an alternate alignment tool 52B. The alignment tool 52B has a hammering bar 88 for knocking the alignment tool 52B into position and a wider face 60B. The alignment tool 52B also has a pair of guide strips 90 welded to the top edge of the guide 54. The guide strips 90 are parallel to each other and their inside edges are spaced apart by a distance slightly greater than the width of the head base 48B. In this way, the head base 48B can be placed on top of the guides 54 and the guide strips 90 keep the alignment tool 52B aligned with the head base 48B but allow the alignment tool 52B to slide relative to the head base 48B. The shoring bracket 10 is assembled by placing the alignment tool 52B on top of the head mounting plate 32 and then placing the head base 48B onto the alignment tool 52 and within the guide strips 90. The alignment tool 52B is tapped against an external reference to align the head base 48B to the external references, and then a bolt passing through the head base 48B, alignment tool 52B and head mounting plate 32 is tightened to fix the head base 48B in proper position and orientation. ~~Figure 21 shows~~ Figures 21A, 21B and 21C show the head base 48B fitted on the alignment tool 52B. In this embodiment, the alignment tool 52B may be separated from the head 16 and so may be treated as a separate sub-assembly (making 4 sub-assemblies) or as part of the head sub-assembly. Further, the alignment too 52B can be inverted and placed so that the guides 54 rest on the head base 48B, the guide strips 90 extending over the edge of the head base 48B. In this way, the alignment tool 52B cannot be separated from the head 16 without taking the head 16 apart and so is part of the head sub-assembly.

Please replace paragraph [0053] with the following amended paragraph:

[0053] Figure 22 shows a second truss 100 having a cord 102, an adjustable member 104 and a pair of diagonal members 106. The cord 102 has two ends 108 and a middle 110. The cord 102 may be a variety of structures or parts of a variety of structures. For example, the cord 102 may be a simple beam, a pair of simple beams connected at the middle 110 of the cord 102, or a truss, for example the lower cord of a truss of a type shown in Figures 9, 24A, 24B, 27A or 27B~~24 or 27~~. The adjustable member 104 has an upper end 112 and a lower end 114. The upper end 112 of the adjustable member 104 is attached to the cord 102 at about or close to its middle 110. The adjustable member 104 is oriented generally vertically and downwards from the cord 102 so that its lower end 114 is below the cord 102. Each diagonal member 106 is connected between the lower end 114 of the adjustable member 104 and a diagonal end connection 116 at an end 108 of the cord 102.

Please replace paragraph [0057] with the following amended paragraph:

[0057] ~~Figure 24 shows~~ Figures 24A and 24B show a third truss 150. The third truss 150 has a first section 152 and a second section 154. In Part A of Figure 24, the first section 152 and second section 154 are shown separated. In Part B

of Figure 24, the sections 152 and 154 are shown assembled into the third truss 150. The first section 152 has first section upper and lower cords 156u and 156l made, for example, of aluminum. The second section 154 has second section upper and lower cords 158u and 158l. First section struts 160 are attached to and extend between the first section cords 156 while second section struts 162 are attached to and extend between the second section cords 158. The struts 160, 162 may be angles or square tubes made, for example, of aluminum. The upper and lower cords of each of the first and second truss sections 152, 154 and first section cords 156 and second section cords 158 are spaced vertically so that they may simultaneously overlap each other. For example, the upper and lower first section cords 156u, 156l and the upper and lower second section cords 158u, 158l may have their longitudinal centerlines separated by the same distance.

Please replace paragraph [0063] with the following amended paragraph:

[0063] Figures 27A and 27B show a fourth truss 200. Although the maximum distance that a truss can span is largely determined by the size and positioning of its members, the fourth truss 200 is typically used to span larger distances than the third truss 150. One advantage of the fourth truss 200 is that it is symmetrical about a vertical plane along its length. The load transferred between the sills or another structure and the fourth truss 200 can also be symmetrical about this plane. Because of this symmetry, eccentric loads are reduced. The fourth truss 200 is also adapted to be fitted with means to provided a pre-camber as were discussed above although the third truss 150 may also be fitted with means to pre-camber it.

Please replace paragraph [0066] with the following amended paragraph:

[0066] Figures 28a(1) and 28a(2) show exploded and assembled views of section 28a-28a through the fourth truss 200 and Figure 28b shows an assembled view of section 28b-28b. ~~Figure 29 shows~~ Figures 29a(1), 29a(2) and 29b show a portion near the upper truss section cords 208u, 210u shown in each of the views of ~~Figure 28~~Figures 28a(1), 28a(2) and 28b respectively. The truss section cords 208, 210, 212 are made of a pair of extrusions 166, 168, which are extrusions as described for the third truss 150 above. Referring to Figure 28a(1) the first truss section cords 208 are made of a pair of first extrusions 166 mounted with their first webs 170 to the inside of the first truss sections 202. Referring to Figure 28b, the second truss section cords 210 are made of a pair of second extrusions 168a, 168b mounted with their second webs 172 to the outside of the second truss section 204. More particularly, in the embodiment illustrated, the second truss section struts 216 comprise pairs of generally parallel angles extending between the upper and lower cords 210u, 210l of the truss section 204. For each pair of extrusions 168 forming the upper and lower second truss section cords 210 of the second truss section 204, the webs 172 are fastened to opposing

faces of the angles 216, so that the second flanges 176 are directed towards each other.

Please replace paragraph [0069] with the following amended paragraph:

[0069] The fourth truss 200 may optionally be fitted with means for pre-cambering the fourth truss 200 similar to the means described for the second truss 100. Referring back to ~~Figure 27~~ Figure 27B, the fourth truss 200 has an adjustable member 104 and a pair of diagonal members 106. The lower truss section cords 208l, 210l, 212l form, when assembled together, a composite cord 220 having two composite cord ends 222 and a composite cord middle 224. The upper end 112 of the adjustable member 104 is attached to the lower first truss section cord 208l about or close to its middle. When the span of the fourth truss 200 is altered, the second and third truss sections 204, 206 may be assembled to the first truss section 202 with amounts of overlap that differ by no more than the interval between the assembly holes 164. In this way, the adjustable member 104 may be kept within one half of the interval between the assembly holes 164 to the composite cord middle 224 without moving the adjustable member 104.

Please replace paragraph [0070] with the following amended paragraph:

[0070] The adjustable member 104 is oriented generally vertically and with its lower end 114 below the lower first truss section cord 208l. Each diagonal member 106 is connected between the lower end 114 of the adjustable member 104 and a fourth end connection 226 at a composite cord end 222. The fourth end connections 226 are shown in greater detail in ~~Figure 30~~Figures 30A and 30B. Short sections of the first extrusion 166 are bolted to the ends of lower second and third truss section cords 210l, 212l at the composite cord ends 222. The sections of first extrusion 166 are installed with the auxiliary channels 182 opening upwards which is possible because the extrusions 166, 168 are symmetrical about their longitudinal axes. An end plate 228, shown in Figure 30B, is bolted to the auxiliary channels 182 through end plate top holes 235 and has an end plate hole 229 to accept a diagonal 106. The end plate 228 has a top 231 and sides 233. A nut 126 is threaded onto the end of the diagonal 106 and bears against the end plate 228. The end plate 228 may be vertical and tapered washers 136 may be used between the nut 126 and the diagonal plate 228 to provide a flat contact surface against which the nut 126 may bear. In addition to being part of the connection to the diagonals 106, the end plate 228 also spaces apart the distal ends of the lower second and third truss section cords 210l, 212l because of the connection between the top 231 and the auxiliary channels 182. In some embodiments, the end plate 228 may perform the function of the spacer 217 described above although a spacer 217 may also be added between the inner extrusions.